





# THE HERALD.

Bardstown, January 20, 1853.

All Communications addressed to the Editor must be pre-paid.

Single copies of the Herald for sale at the Office, Five cents.

## ADVERTISING.

One Square, ten lines or less, first insertion, \$2.00  
Each subsequent insertion, .50  
One square three months, \$4.00  
" " six " " 6.00  
" " twelve " " 8.00  
Half column, one insertion, \$5.00  
" " one year, \$20.00  
One column, one insertion, \$8.00  
" " one year, \$30.00  
One column, per annum, \$60.00

Transient Advertisers will be required to pay in advance. When an Advertisement is handed in, the number of times it is to be inserted must be stated. If not stated it will remain in the paper until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Those who advertise for six months or one year have the privilege of changing and renewing not exceeding once in three weeks.

We hope that the above will be plain enough to be understood by all—and that all who advertise will not be in accordance with our requirements, in order of trying to have lower prices. The Foreman of the Office has no time to spend in bargaining. This is without respect to persons; we have no disposition to do work cheaper for a distant customer than for our liberal patrons, who are willing to let printers live.

THE HERALD has extensive circulation, and business men will find it advantageous to make use of its columns as a means of communicating with the public generally.

## CASH.

Since we have enlarged the BARDSTOWN HERALD our expenses have been considerably increased. We are therefore compelled to adopt the CASH SYSTEM. Our object in doing this, is to enable us to meet promptly the demands on us for CASH for Paper, Ink, Labor, Office-rent, &c. &c. Could we not let as we do, it would be better for us as well as for our customers. From those who advertise yearly we expect payments quarterly.

For all transient Job Work and Advertising, the money must be paid when the work is done—this rule is without exception.

On our fourth page will be found an account of some late proceedings in the Senate of the United States, which are creditable not only to the Senators immediately concerned, but to the dignified body of which they are members, and also a brief correspondence between Mr. Clayton, Secretary of State under Gen. Taylor, and Mr. King, then chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, the publication of which has been made necessary by those proceedings. On several accounts we deeply regret that Mr. King has become involved in this disgraceful business. As for Gen. Cass he is entirely too anxious to make himself a leader, and forestall the incoming administration. He has lately been attempting to give direction to the foreign policy of the government, by a movement in favor of what is called the Monroe doctrine, that no European power shall be allowed to colonize or get dominion of any portion of the American continents and islands, except where their occupation has been long since established and acknowledged by us. He has been rumormongering over his sentiments, and preparing to rid himself of such as were inconsistent with his present position. Among these antecedents is one which troubles him—He and other Democratic Senators, whom he wishes to act with him, voted for ratifying the celebrated Clayton and Bulwer treaty by which Great Britain gave up all right to colonize or fortify in any way exercise dominion over any part of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, the Mosquito coast or Central America. This, it would seem at first sight, was perfectly consistent with the position, from which the General now aspires to move the world, or at least create a sensation. But it happens that Great Britain at the time of making the treaty had a colony called the Belize, to which were attached certain islands in the bay of Honduras, the whole forming what is called British Honduras, and loosely included by some geographers, in Central America. Before the treaty was finally ratified, the British government qualified its assent to it by the proviso, that the words Central America were not to be understood as including British Honduras. Mr. Clayton in negotiating the treaty had, perhaps, never even thought of British Honduras, for the plain and sufficient reason that it had nothing earthly to do with the object which our government had in view, which was to remove all obstacles to the construction of a ship canal, free to all nations, between the Caribbean sea and the Pacific ocean, by the route of the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua. Great Britain had the control of the mouth and part of the course of the San Juan, under pretense of protecting a Mongrel tribe of Indians and negroes, called the Mosquito Kingdom. It was to get her out of that hole and preserve the canal from falling under her control, that Mr. Clayton made the treaty and the Senate sanctioned it, and it has been justly regarded as one of the most brilliant triumphs of American diplomacy. He left the British claim to the Belize, which was near five hundred miles from any point on the route of the canal, just where he found it. And now, Gen. Cass, Mr. Downs, and other model Democratic Senators, have found a mare's nest, and pretend for the first time that their object was to get the British entirely out of what is loosely called Central America, when they know that more than two years ago a message from the President was read in the Senate, and an article appeared in the *Intelligencer*, both stating most distinctly that the treaty had nothing to do with British Honduras.

We refer our readers to the advertisement of Jasper M. Wilson, who has opened a wholesale and retail Grocery and Furnishing Store, on Main Street, next door to the Messrs. Doo's shoe Establishment.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. John H. Lilly. We have been through his establishment and can testify to the admirable completeness of his arrangements for doing all sorts of work in his line as well and cheaply as it can be done anywhere else. He has shown a degree of enterprise which is eminently worthy of encouragement, and if our town had many more such as he, it would soon assume a new and far more thriving aspect.

On Friday night last the residence of Mr. Wm. D. Lancaster, in Marion county, near St. Mary's College, was entirely destroyed by fire. Scarcely any of the furniture was saved. It was a spacious and costly mansion, and the loss we understand is estimated at from six to eight thousand dollars. We do not know whether there was any insurance. The light of the fire was seen at this place, about 18 miles distant.

We understand that WILLIAM R. GRIFFIN, Esq., has been solicited by a large number of citizens from the counties of Nelson, Larue and Bullitt, to become a candidate for the Senate from this District, at the next August election. Mr. Griffin would make an able, dignified and efficient Senator, and if he will consent to be a candidate he will hardly have any opposition. We hope that he will consent to run.

The Patriot, published at Marshall, Texas, speaks thus of our friend and former townsman, JAMES A. SIMPSON, Esq.:

The Hon. Lemuel Evans is again amongst us, and we are pleased to learn, as we are sure the community at large will be, that the Judge's promise, in reference to the holding of the December courts, will be made good.

Many were afraid that from the shortness of the time intervening between the election of the new Judge and the opening of the court for this county—only one week—it would be impossible to have the appointment ratified by the Governor; so that we should, in fact, be without a Judge on the opening day, and thus the Court would have again to be adjourned. Judge Evans, however, knowing the immense importance of the regular sittings of the court, has prevailed upon the Governor to appoint a Judge pro tem, and we are pleased to be able to state that Gov. Bell has invested our respected fellow-citizen, James A. Simpson, with the robes of office, and with full authority to hold the ensuing term of the Court for the counties of Harrison and Panola.

We presume there will be some disappointed ones—both professionals and litigants—ready to carp at this appointment; there always are in such cases; but for ourselves, we know of no one whom we would sooner see upon the bench—believing him to be a sound lawyer and a true gentleman. To the public it will be a relief to know that the courts will be held, and that too by a man well qualified; whose habits of patient investigation and legal research have well prepared him for his onerous and as yet untried duties. We trust the gentlemen of the bar, as a body, will maintain the dignity of their profession, by cordially and efficiently sustaining Col. Simpson in his new position.

We call the attention of your readers to the advertisement of the "Union Mutual Life Insurance Company," found in another column. The high standing and reputation of its directors are a sufficient guaranty of its security and responsibility. Life insurance is comparatively new in this country, and it is not to be wondered at that there are persons who do not clearly understand its ends and object. Were it properly appreciated and understood, there would be no poor widows, struggling to earn their daily food—no starving orphans, appealing to our charity, and the necessity for almshouses and of taxes to support them would be in a great measure superseded. Among the affluent vicissitudes of life and the reverses of fortune would be guarded against; the incomes of the middle classes would be perpetuated to their children, while the families of the poor would be protected against want, independent of charitable aid. All men of education and reflection should ponder well on the advantages of life insurance, for in many instances it is not merely a matter of expediency, but a bounden duty.

## Lines suggested at the Grave of —

Take, take the rest that Heaven gave,  
For weary hours were thine;  
And in sweet sleep, thy spirit lave,  
For lo! the dire, remorseless pain  
That freed thy worn soul, but to gain  
Thy happy home beyond the grave,  
Where, as an angel thou wilt shine.

I would not call thee back to earth,  
Amid the sorrows here;  
Where all that's good, is but a death,  
Which like the sun's bright fleeting ray,  
Lives but a moment—then away  
To give to disappointment birth,  
And fill our souls with heavy care.

No, no, I would not call thee back  
Into the arms of love,  
Which, though it knows we never slack  
To bring thee comfort—and to soothe—  
And make thy dying pillow smooth—  
And point thee to the welcome track  
Which led thee to thy home above.

Thy merry laugh we'll ne'er forget—  
And thy smile so sweet,  
Which lingers in our memory yet,  
Perhaps to our sinful course—  
And lead our hearts to God in prayer,  
Where with thee, when we all have met,  
We'll sing forever at his feet.

HER BROTHER.

Ex-Governor Cabell, of Virginia, father of Hon. E. C. Cabell, of Florida, died at Richmond, Va., on the 13th inst.

The opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was celebrated at Wheeling, Va., on the 12th inst.

## Foreign Correspondence.

We extract the following account of the circumstances which caused the resignation of the British Ministry, from the foreign correspondence of the North American.

London, Friday, Dec. 17, 1852.

In a very full House of Commons the Ministry last night sustained a defeat upon the budget. The attendance was larger than usual, and exhibited, by the number of members who found it necessary to be present upon this occasion, the importance which the country attaches to the settlement of the principle attempted to be introduced. As anticipated, the debate having extended over several nights, brought upon their legs the leaders of various sections of parties, who were quite as strongly opposed to the men in office as to their measures, and it gave the towns and boroughs in England time to express their sentiments upon the proposed increase in the area of the income and house tax, and the doubling of the latter. The consequence of this lapse was the presentation, last night, of a large number of petitions from various parts of the country against the propositions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is unnecessary to follow the speakers on the successive nights of debate. The several propositions were assailed and defeated by the members of the opposition and the ministerial side with an able eloquence which did full justice to the question on issue. Lord John Russell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Bulwer Lytton—who made a recantation of his Protectionist principles—Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Hume, and Sir Charles Wood, delivered on Friday last some powerful expositions of their sentiments; and on Monday, upon the resumption of the adjourned debate, Mr. Cobden made a long and telling speech. He was followed by a Mr. Lowe, whose oratory and matter were the subject of much eulogium. His arguments were clear, plain, and to the purpose, and although some of his conclusions might be questioned, his mode of dealing with them excited praise. Mr. F. Peel attacked the Budget, and Mr. Walpole, the Home Secretary, defended it. The debate was, at a late hour, adjourned until the following night. These delays were striven against by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who must have had a forewarning of their character. He strove earnestly that the House should come to a division on Tuesday night. The debate was enlightened by a remarkably witty speech by Mr. Bernal Osborne, M. P. for Middlesex; who after impugning the measures of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, twitted Sir Bulwer Lytton upon his once again veering round, and brought some passages from "England and the English," in which the noble Baronet expressed himself in a very different manner to his speech of Monday night. The length to which the speakers, among them Sir James Graham, carried on the debate, caused further adjournment to last night, much against the will of Mr. Scully, who affirmed he was denied the right of speaking on the question because he was an Irish member; a remark which was very liberally "oh, oh!" by a large body of the House. Last night the adjourned debate was resumed, and produced a long and most animated discussion. Sir Alexander Cockburn, at length propounded his views in opposition to those of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Whiteside, who spoke to the Irish part of the scheme, defending it, argued antagonistically the points brought forward by Sir A. Cockburn, alleging that the extension of the House tax to £10 householders was what the country wished. Several other speakers, among them Sir F. Baring, who opposed the budget, followed, and then the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to vindicate his propositions. Taking them seriatim, he proceeded to combat the objections made to them by various speakers during the debate. In the course of this speech Mr. Disraeli adopted a number of personal allusions, in language so emphatic as somewhat to exceed parliamentary license. At the close of his speech, in referring to the coalition by which the present government was opposed, he observed that it might be successful, but it had always been found that the triumphs of coalitions were very brief, and he appealed from that coalition to the public opinion of the country. He took his seat amidst the deafening cheers from the ministerial side of the House. Mr. Gladstone instantly arose, and amidst some interruption, animatedly with much force upon the phrases which Mr. Disraeli had applied to the characters of public men. He then proceeded to the question, arguing against the house tax and the extension of the Income tax. He repudiated any benefit from the semi-reduction of the malt tax, and voted against the budget because it was his firm conviction that this was one of the most perverted budgets in its tendency and ultimate effects he had ever seen. A Mr. Conolly attempted to make some observations, but they were drowned in the general cry of "divide!" and the honorable member returning to his seat, the members obeyed the call. On the numbers being declared, it was found that the ministry were defeated by a

majority of 19, the declaration being as follows:

Ayes, 256  
Noes, 303

Majority against Ministers, 19  
At twenty minutes to four this morning, the House adjourned until Monday.

This result is mainly attributed to the expressed feeling of the largest body of the people conceiving that they are to be made to pay the piper for the losses sustained by the agricultural classes. The extension of the income tax to those who have had but small salaries, and increasing and extending with it the taxation of their houses, has raised a storm which has borne with it a large number of the members of the House of Commons, who probably, but from the pressure from without, would have voted differently; and if the ministers adhere to a declared determination, has also blown the government out of house and home. Although some powerful arguments were directed to many portions of the Budget, such as the contemplated assault on the fundholder, the exemption of the land owners in Ireland from income tax, the West India question, and the destruction of the Exchequer loan commission, yet the whole force of the attacks was the increase in the area of the income and house tax, and the doubling of the latter. It was upon these propositions that all the power of parliamentary rhetoric was employed, and as Mr. Disraeli acknowledged the charge of reducing the charge of taxation upon an article which, although it would prove a very large deficit to the revenue would only benefit the consumer in a very small degree while the House and income tax would dip deeply into his pocket, was a forcible one. He knew not, he said, but that he might, if in opposition, have employed it himself. However, it was not just, for he denied that there was any connection whatever between the two taxes. It was this charge, however, which was taken up by the country, and echoed by the members. It was the wail of the poorer struggling classes, who, on small salaries, were striving to rear their families with respectability, and keep their little homes decent; men who could not realize that they would be benefited by the reduction of beer one farthing a pot, and have to pay, because of that reduction, some £4 or £5. Even the Ministerial papers have felt the delicacy of this point, and have endeavored to show that, by other reductions, the sums of which the humbler classes would be mulcted would be saved in the reduced price of articles of consumption, the taxes upon which had either been reduced or repealed.

The greatest sufferers by the intended scheme of taxation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer found able exponents of their position and sentiments in the House of Commons; and seldom has Cobden, Sir James Graham, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Goulbourn, and other popular leaders acquitted themselves with such eloquent ability. On the other hand, Mr. Disraeli, has, almost single handed, had to sustain the brunt of the battle. Sir James Pakington contented himself with denying and protesting against every argument offered by the opposite side, without answering one. Mr. Walpole endeavored to prove matters of little consequence to the question itself, and made a quotation from Lucretius in a somewhat fulsome adulation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which involves an anachronism; for if he (the Chancellor) had to contend with the nobility, as contemner nobilitate would seem to imply, the *certare ingenio* is somewhat infelicitous; for his noble colleagues, with one or two exceptions, are more characterized by dogged prejudice and limited intellects than distinguished by either wit or talent. The result of this defeat, it is fully expected by the Tory party, will be, under the advice of the Earl of Derby, a request by Her Majesty to Lord Lansdowne or Earl Aberdeen to assist the Crown with advice in the difficulty, and that this advice would be that the Earl of Derby should have another trial with different colleagues, of greater ability, in which category, perhaps, Lord Palmerston might be included; working out thus, in his latter days, the policy he adopted in his early ones. Mr. Disraeli would be probably sent as English Minister to Constantinople. Some rumors aver that he will be offered the Governor Generalship of India, and Lord Dalhousie return to aid in constructing a Ministry; but these whispers are held as extraneous. On the other hand, the opposition confidently anticipate a combination of Whigs, Radicals and Peelites, with Lord John Russell at the head. This, they expect, would produce a government worthy of the time—one which would be able to carry out, fully and fairly, the commercial system which has brought the country to its present prosperity, and made it ready for the adoption of the broadest measures of fiscal and general reform. Before my letter closes, I hope to obtain some clue as to the movements of the Ministerial party, and if the information reaches me in time, I will communicate it.

A KNOTTY POINT SETTLED.—First Juvenile Politician—"Wal, say, now the Demmocrats is in, what do you 'spose they'll do?"

Second Juvenile Politician, (scornfully)—"Lo yer fool? Why 'nex Cuby and Canadee, take the Galvato Islands, 'nex Hingland, and bring Halbro Wictory over, and show 'em at Barnum's—that's what they'll do."

First Juvenile Politician—"They will?—Hooray Demmocrats for ever!—say, give us a plug, will yer?"

Three steamboats, the New England, New Lucy and Bunette, were entirely destroyed by fire at the St. Louis levee on the evening of the 19th inst., involving a large loss of property.

The following very philosophic views are extracted from an able essay recently published in Boston, on "Spiritualism," and "Media."

"It is dangerous to experiment with our own vital organization; especially with our nervous energy. The whole history of similar developments in distant ages and nations seem to indicate that these manifestations are the workings of our nervous organization. The whole process of their excitement, the character of the persons affected, the mode of inducing the influence by forming a circle of positives and negatives, the sitting in fixed attraction, during which the generated nervous influence must accumulate in the system, as in an isolated Leyden jar, the correspondence of the character of the responses given to the inquiries made, the whole process of excitement, confirms the conviction that the agent is the nervous principle. Most of all, the effect of this influence on persons practicing it is precisely that of other modes of nervous excitement. The poet, writing under a strong self aroused enthusiasm, the raving Sybil, the mesmerizer, the practitioner of the spiritual rapping, all alike find a nervous exhaustion to be the same result.

"Now, it is dangerous to experiment thus with our nervous principle. It was placed within us by the Creator to be steady, constant and mighty, but perfectly controllable movement of the body, which is now the mind's machinery. If I use it carefully, never overcharging the delicate organs in which it is generated, and by which it is conducted through my frame, all will last and keep time like clock work. Let me allow myself to excite this influence till it overflows and escapes from my fingers, or other organs, in snags like electricity from the bands of a factory wheel, or till it sets my arm to quivering in ungovernable spasms, and I shall find that I might as safely try the experiment of overheating and overstraining a steam boiler. Mark the inevitable result of any undue mental excitement; and especially of a persevering attendance on the circles now so common in our community. On first entering, no impression is made upon us. Soon however, our nervous organization begins to feel the general impulse. There is a magnetic crawling and creeping sensation in the larger muscles, as of the arm; till it increases as we daily come to join the circle, the influence is not felt till we have waited for its generation and then, every time, more readily and more powerfully it is excited; raps echo for us, and the table moves at our will. And now the confirmed 'medium' cannot rid himself of the influence when away from the circle. He is nervous. All his senses being unnaturally acute, he naturally and necessarily hears strange sounds, sees strange sights, and feels strange sensations. His mind being disturbed in its calm workings, he cannot fix thoughts on his business, and he is all unsettled. His moral affections soon feel the influence. In the circle, intent on spiritual manifestations, religion was all his theme; but at home he speaks hastily; he feels conscious that the ties of his attachment to those who should be most dear to him are weakening; and he finds his impressions of duty to his family and friends and neighbors growing blunted and dimmed. Finally his religious nature feels the searing blight; his faith is adrift, rocking and tossing; the anchor of his hope is broken off at the flukes; and driven starless and heavenless by every wind of doctrine, even the white wings of his Christian charity, which once bore to every chamber of suffering, are now given as by a pestilential gale. Ere he is aware, he is lost! You would be surprised to see how the most accurate students of the human mind, even the Arabian philosophers, have described the dangerous influence arising from this cause; ranking it as a diseased mental bias, as much to be guarded against as a tendency to pulmonary consumption. I would sooner experiment with my digestive organs or blood-vessels, than with my nervous principle; for, the body's derangement is less fearful than that of the mind. I beg of you to think of this, if you have yielded to craving curiosity in following up these experiments. Be wise before it is too late.

"But, what is far more important, as much so as society is more important than an individual, remember that all these excitements are epidemics. Wide-spread excitements of a nervous nature go and come in waves ebbing and flowing like the tide, swelling with every breeze, and rolling on till they dash and break in terrific ruin. Using the fearful figure of the pestilence, such men as Virgil and Tertullian describe the sweep of deranging excitements in their day. Mental disease, like any contagious disease, prevails when the whole atmosphere and the general condition of the individual system is prepared for it. A whole community, like that of Paris in the days of Robespierre, may be infected with over mental excitement bordering on mental derangement. Especially is this true of that nervous excitement which leads to an oversight of the link uniting matter and spirit, and to a conviction that the natural is supernatural. As in the case of the Salem witchcraft, and a thousand similar scenes in other lands and ages, there is a reality in some of these manifestations which startles observing and intelligent men, and awes the less experienced. Though thinking and learned men may themselves rest calm in the assurance that the mystery is the working of the God of nature, yet the difficulty they have in explaining their own impressions, only excites the more those never accustomed to trace effects to their cause."

The Hushes Family gave a concert at Lebanon on Wednesday evening last.

## Life Insurance.

The Lives of White Men and Negroes insured on the most favorable terms in one of the safest and most responsible companies in the Union.

S. CARPENTER, Jr. Agent  
OF THE UNION MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.

## Notice.

The Partnership between the undersigned under the firm of Wilson & Cox is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. S. Wilson is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in settling up the affairs; and he will continue the Dry Goods business in his own name at the old stand of Wilson & Cox.

J. S. WILSON.  
A. K. COX.

An old lady, living in an adjoining county, recently made a visit to Nashville. She had been raised within our city's travel, but had never seen our city before this visit. She was greatly astonished at the number of houses, the stirring population, and the many rare sights which met her eyes. Passing down Deadrick street, she saw a barber's pole, and inquired:

"Is that a candy shop?"

"No," said her companion.

"Well I thought it was, seeing that great big stick of candy at the door!"

## CIRCULAR.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

DANVILLE, KY., Jan., 1853.  
TO THE ASSESSORS OF TAX:—Dear Sir, You are aware that the law requires of you the annual return of each Deaf Mute in your county, with his or her nearest Post-office. The legal requisition has been complied with by many of the Assessors; by others, it has been totally neglected. A strict compliance with the law in your county is earnestly requested. Be particular in returning the Post-office. The terms of admission into this Institution are subjoined, and you are respectfully requested to carry this circular with you, and show these terms to each parent having Deaf and Dumb children in your county.

TO PARENTS OF DEAF MUTES:—Below you will find the terms of admission for your child or children into the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Danville, Ky. At least three hundred uneducated Mutes exist in Kentucky, although there has existed, for twenty-nine years, an institution in the centre of the State, for their education. This neglect is wholly chargeable to you, their parents. It is no light culpability—it is wilfully shutting out the light of knowledge and the blessing of education from your unfortunate offspring. What apology have you for this neglect? The State has removed every reasonable difficulty out of the way. The long established and well earned character of the institution gives you assurance of the kind and watchful care which will be bestowed upon your child. Any further information desired can be obtained by addressing J. A. Jacobs, Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Danville, Ky.

## Rules and Terms of Admission, &c.

1. Cost of board and tuition; including washing, lights, &c., one hundred and five dollars per annum, payable each half year in advance. Vacation not deducted, nor absence at the beginning or end of the session, after the pupil has entered. Entrance at the commencement of the session is very important.

2. Provision has been made by the State for the board and tuition of those unable to pay; and parents in this condition are earnestly invited to avail themselves of the benefits of the Institution for their unfortunate children. Absolute indigence is not required in the applicant, only inability. Of this, the certificate of a magistrate or a respectable neighbor is, in general, desirable, though not absolutely required where there is good reason to suppose the application proper. Persons in moderate circumstances are often unable to educate their children abroad, and are, therefore, as much entitled to the aid of the State as if totally indigent. As a matter of fact, most parents are unable to pay for the education of their children.

3. The best age for entrance is 12. Pupils will be received at all ages between ten and thirty. But parents should not delay the education of their children after twelve. They seldom learn as well after twenty as before that age. By delaying and neglecting the education of their children in this bereaved condition, you are criminally compromising their present and eternal welfare.

4. Pupils supported by the State are considered under obligations to remain five years—if of superior talent and industry, they may be continued seven.

5. The pupil must be plainly, but well and comfortably clothed, and furnished with a trunk, and each session with two pocket handkerchiefs, and a coarse and fine comb. Clothing should be marked. No clothing can be furnished by the Superintendent, unless money be advanced for that purpose. A small sum of money must be deposited each session, to meet the wants of the pupil. In general, it is expected that the parents and friends will furnish clothing, but in extreme cases, assistance will be given by the Institution. No pocket money should be given the pupil beyond a small sum.

6. Vacation in August and September, when the pupils are permitted to go home, but they must be returned, punctually, at the commencement of the next session—the first of October. This is one of the utmost importance to their improvement. No pupil will be permitted to leave during the session except for a good and satisfactory reason.

7. Any cause of complaint that a parent or guardian may have, is requested to be made known frankly and at once to the Superintendent, when it will be either satisfactorily explained or removed.

8. All letters addressed to the Superintendent or pupils must be post-paid. Those to a pupil, to insure their being received, should be directed to—  
—at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Danville, Ky.

9. To preserve health and promote habits of industry, the pupils are employed frequently in manual labor; the females in sewing and housekeeping in which they often make great improvement. Pay pupils must not be expected to be exempt from this rule. Their own good, as well as the discipline of the Institution, require its enforcement upon all alike.

10. The services of the Asylum Physician may be secured at three dollars per annum. They are given to those unable to pay, at the charge of the Institution; but all able to meet this small charge are expected to do so.

11. Bring or send with the applicant the day and the year of his birth and cause of deafness.

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"Is that a candy shop?"

"No," said her companion.

"Well I thought it was, seeing that great big stick of candy at the door!"

THE BALTIC has arrived with dates of December 29.

The Europa arrived out on the 26th ultimo.

The members of the new ministry are—

Lord Aberdeen, Premier;  
Chancellor, Lord Cranforth;  
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone;

Home Secretary, Lord Palmerston;  
Foreign Affairs, John Russell;  
For the Colonies, Duke of Newcastle;

Admiralty, Sir James Graham;  
President of Council, Earl Granville;  
Privy Seal, Duke of Argyll;  
Secretary of War, Sydney Herbert;  
President of the Indian Board, Sir C. Wood;

Public Works, Sir W. Molesworth;  
The seat without office, Marquis of Lansdowne;  
President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Caldwell;

Attorney General, Sir A. Cockburn;  
Solicitor General, Sir W. P. Wood;  
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord St. Germain.

The Parliament adjourned until the 10th of February.

MR. HALE'S BEST.—Mr. Hale is the best joker in the Senate, and has acquired a reputation in that line of a very pleasant description. We think the following is decidedly his best. It is clipped from a report of the proceedings of the Senate, in the last National Era. Mr. Hale said:

The honorable Senator from Georgia altogether over-estimates my powers, both of reasoning seriously or of being humorous. So it is no sort of merit in a man to exhibit humor, if he has the subjects of it all around him. But when a man has to travel away off to a distant land, and from the fields of imagination to bring up something to excite the ludicrous, there is some merit in it. But when a man has subjects all around him, and he has only just to put out his hand and touch them, there is no great merit in it. The Senator, therefore, over-estimates my powers altogether. Upon another field, I have no doubt I should most signally fail. The compliment is to the richness of the material, and not to the skill of the operator.—[Laughter.]

## Farm For Sale.

AS Executor of Ben. Hardin, dec'd., we will sell on this premises, on Saturday, the 29th day of January, 1853, the Hardin's Creek Farm, containing about 1,100 acres. We will sell in parcels or in gross, as purchasers may desire. Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises by the executor, who will be on the premises for two or three days before the sale.

Terms made known on the day of sale.  
JOHN L. HELM.  
T. P. LINTHICUM.  
WM. JOHNSON.

From the New York Tribune.

## Dismissal of the Nicaraguan Minister.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1853.

On Thursday last, the following letter was addressed by the Secretary of State to Mr. Marceleta, Minister from Nicaragua to this Government:

"Department of State, Washington, December 30, 1852.  
"Sir—Some months ago Mr. Kerr was instructed to request that you should be recalled and some other person appointed as representative from Nicaragua to this Government.

"A despatch was yesterday received from Mr. Kerr transmitting a copy of a letter to him from Senor Casellon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who declines on the part of the Nicaraguan Government to comply with the President's request, and expresses a wish that the reason on which it is founded be given to be submitted to the Nicaraguan Chamber.

"This course would be followed by discussions of a most unprofitable character, and besides, the President cannot consent that any condition be attached to the compliance of the Nicaraguan Government with a request warranted by the principles of public law and the practice of civilized States. I have therefore directed Mr. Kerr to renew his request for your recall and the appointment of another minister.

"Meantime, I have to inform you that no communication can be received from you as Nicaraguan Envoy. Personally, I regret that it is my duty to address you a letter of this character.

"I have the honor to be, &c. &c.  
EDWARD EVERETT.

"To Senor Don Jose de Marceleta, etc."  
To this letter I am told that Mr. Marceleta, acting under the advice of his friends, will make no reply, though he at first intended to do so. The difficulty, as will be seen, is of several months standing; it is one of the legacies left to the present Secretary by his predecessor.

It grew out of Mr. Marceleta's course pending the negotiation of the famous treaty of mediation and settlement between England, the United States and Costa Rica, which Mr. Marceleta utterly opposed, and Nicaragua afterwards rejected. During this time, it is alleged, that finding himself crowded, and the interests of Nicaragua likely to be sacrificed to England, and Costa Rica, the protégé of England, he indulged in some rather undiplomatic language with respect to Mr. Webster and the Administration, and also undiplomatically made public the date of the negotiations through the journals of this country. For this Mr. Webster demanded his recall.

It is said also that Mr. Everett feels himself aggrieved by the late publication by Mr. Marceleta, or with his consent, of the official note addressed to the Nicaraguan Minister, as well as to all the other members of the diplomatic corps here, of Mr. Everett on his accession to office. It was published to show that this Government recognized Mr. M. as an Envoy in good standing, when it was by no means intended by its author to go before the world as an endorsement of Mr. M.'s official character. But in addition to these alleged indiscretions, there is no doubt that the influence of the Canal and Transit Company, aided by active diplomatic agents hostile to Mr. M., has been actively employed against him for some time past, not only here, but as far as possible in Central America. This source is probably to be attributed the announcement of his recall in a recent number of the *Gaceta*, or official organ of the Government of Costa Rica. Of course, during the present Administration, Mr. Marceleta cannot again represent Nicaragua, but it is possible that his post may be left unfilled till Gen. Pierce comes in, when he may be re-appointed, as it is likely that a different policy will then prevail as respects the Central American States.  
Eve.

New York, Jan. 11.

The Baltic has arrived with dates of December 29.

The Europa arrived out on the 26th ultimo.

The members of the new ministry are—

Lord Aberdeen, Premier;  
Chancellor, Lord Cranforth;  
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone;

Home Secretary, Lord Palmerston;  
Foreign Affairs, John Russell;  
For the Colonies, Duke of Newcastle;







Bardstown, January 20, 1853.

All Communications addressed to the Editor must be pre-paid.

Single copies of the HERALD for sale at the Office. Price, 5 cents.

## Personal Explanation—The Clayton and Bulwer Treaty.

Mr. Cass made a personal explanation. He said that some time since he had called, by a resolution, on the State Department for information relative to the establishment by Great Britain of a new colony in the Bay of Islands, in Central America. The President and Secretary of State had answered that they had no official information on the subject. Among the papers transmitted by the Secretary was a letter from Mr. Clayton acknowledging the receipt of a quasi ratification of the treaty by Great Britain, and a note from Sir Henry Bulwer stating that Great Britain had ratified the treaty on the express understanding that the claims of Great Britain in Honduras were not affected by it. To this qualification of the treaty Mr. Clayton assented. He (Mr. Cass) was one of those who at that time did not so understand the treaty; for, if he had, he would never have voted for it. He voted for the treaty because he thought it would sweep from the whole of Central America the British power. But it appeared from this letter that Mr. Clayton and Mr. Bulwer understood "Central America" as not meaning Central America, but a part of it only.

Mr. Clayton further states in his letter that Colonel King, then the Chairman of the Committee on foreign Affairs, was informed of this understanding of the treaty, and said to him (Mr. Clayton) that "the Senate perfectly understood that the treaty did not include British Honduras." Colonel King had informed him (Mr. Cass) this morning that he made no such statement; that when Mr. Clayton called on him, and informed him of the qualification put in the treaty by Great Britain and asked if it should be sent to the Senate, he (Mr. King) told him that if it were sent to the Senate, it would not receive a single vote; but that he had better dismiss the qualification entirely, and let the treaty stand without. Until the present time he (Mr. King) believed this to have been done.

Mr. Cass thought that it was proper to have thus stated publicly that he never understood the treaty as did Mr. Clayton and, if he had, he would never have voted for it.

Mr. Downs said that he was astonished this morning upon reading the documents transmitted by the President to find the condition and qualification to the treaty assented to by Mr. Clayton. He would never have voted for the treaty if he had thought it subject to such a construction, nor did he believe it would have received a single vote in the Senate. The object of the treaty was, as he understood, and as it was said at the time, to exclude Great Britain forever from any control over a part of Central America; to effect that object he had voted for it, but it now appeared that the explanation of it as given by Mr. Clayton defeated that object. At the time the treaty was under consideration, his only doubt was that the terms were not sufficiently explicit to effect the object in view, but he was assured by the Secretary of State that by the term Central America every thing was included, and nothing was left in doubt. Being so assured, he voted for the treaty. He thought the existence of this explanation of the treaty explained why Great Britain had been endeavoring to obtain control in Central America ever since the ratification of the treaty.

Mr. Cass said he was one of those who had voted for the treaty, and he would never have done so had he supposed its terms did not exclude Great Britain from every part of Central America.

Mr. Cass was understood as saying that he had had a consultation with Mr. Clayton upon the question whether the treaty did not include all Central America, and Mr. Clayton informed him that it did.

Mr. Wells said he was surprised to hear the Senator from Louisiana express astonishment at any act of Mr. Clayton, no matter how stupid. He never knew Mr. Clayton to be engaged in any matter in which he did not show himself to be exceedingly stupid.

We find in the New York Herald of the 9th, the following answer of Mr. Clayton to these animadversions of Senators upon him:

WILMINGTON, Del. Jan. 18, 1853.

I have been astonished at reading to day the attack made upon me in the United States Senate yesterday.

I have the letter of the Hon. Wm. R. King, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, written to me on the day of the exchange of ratifications of the British treaty of the 19th April, 1850, stating in the very words of my letter to Sir Henry Bulwer, what the Senate perfectly understood, that the treaty did not include British Honduras.

To show you with what injustice I have been assailed and misrepresented, I will send you the original correspondence between Mr. King and myself by the earliest opportunity. I herewith send you a precise copy, certified by the gentlemen whose names are annexed.

You will perceive that my letter to Sir Henry Bulwer, written on the same day of the date of Mr. King's letter, and after it was received, informs Sir Henry that the title to British Honduras was then, and had been, by my intention to leave as the treaty left it, without denying, affirming, or in any way meddling with the same—just as it previously stood.

The British title to the Belize was recognized by President Polk, in sending there Mr. Christopher Hemstead as Consul, who remained in British Honduras, under the protection of the British flag, and in virtue of an exequatur obtained by Mr. Buchanan from the British Government, nearly three years, till I recalled him, to prevent the possibility of any charge against Gen. Taylor's administration of having recognized the English authority in British Honduras.

Please publish this note in to-morrow's paper.

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

MR. CLAYTON TO MR. KING.

July 4, 1850.

DEAR SIR:—I am this morning writing to Sir H. L. Bulwer, and while about to decline altering the treaty at the time of exchanging ratifications, I wish to leave no room for a charge of duplicity against our government, such as that we now pretend that Central America in the treaty includes British Honduras.

I shall therefore say to him, in effect, that such construction was not in the contemplation of the negotiators or the Senate at the time of confirmation. May I have your permission to add that the understanding was explained by you as Chairman of Foreign Relations, to the Senate, before the vote was taken on the treaty? I think it due to frankness on our part.

Very truly, yours,

J. M. CLAYTON.

To Hon. Wm. R. King, U. S. Senate.

We certify that the above is a correct copy of the letter from the Hon. J. M. Clayton, Secretary of State, to the Hon. Wm. R. King.

J. WALES,

JOHN KIRKMAN.

P. SHEWARD JOHNSON,

Wm. R. McCLEES.

MR. KING TO MR. CLAYTON.

DEAR SIR:—The Senate perfectly understood that the treaty did not include British Honduras. Frankness becomes our government; but you should be careful not to use any expression which would see to recognize the right of England to any portion of Honduras. Faithfully, your obedient servant

W. R. KING.

To Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State.

The above is a correct copy of a letter of W. R. King, now in possession of Hon. John M. Clayton.

J. WALES,

P. S. JOHNSON,

W. R. McCLEES.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MR. CLAYTON TO SIR H. BULWER.

It is unnecessary for me to repeat that the treaty negotiated was not intended by either of us, to apply to the British settlement of Honduras, and dependencies, before described, the title to which is now, and has been, my intention, throughout the whole negotiations, to leave as the treaty leaves it, without denying, affirming, or in any way meddling with the same—just as it stood previously.

WASHINGTON AND JACKSON.

The Portraits of General Washington and General Jackson are for sale at the Herald Office, where specimens can be seen in a few days. We call the attention of the public to the following testimonials as to the merit of these works of art:

From His Excellency Millard Fillmore, President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, August 5, 1852.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 4th instant, and also an engraved copy, on steel, of Gilbert Stuart's original painting of Washington, which, at the request of G. W. Childs, the publisher, you present to the Executive Mansion. I do not profess to be a connoisseur of the arts, but the work appears to me to have been admirably executed and eminently worthy of the patronage of the public. The Executive Mansion is adorned with but two paintings; one a full-length portrait of Washington, and the other of Bulwer. I shall add this elegant engraving to the number, and leave it as an heir-loom to my successors. I am your ob't serv't,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

R. King, Esq., Washington, D. C.

From Major General Winfield Scott.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1851.

DEAR SIR—I am very much obliged to you for the compliment of the beautifully engraved likeness of Washington, from Stuart's original sketch, which I well remember he showed me with just pride, some years before his death at Boston.

This was the artist's master work, so often copied by him self and destined to be recopied as long as it lasts. Without it posterity could never have formed a correct notion of the noble head and expression of the man of ages.

The engraving, as a work of art, strikes me as worthy of the subject and the painter. With great esteem,

Remain yours truly,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

G. W. Childs, Esq.

From Senator Cass.

DETROIT, Oct. 18.

DEAR SIR—I thank you for the engraved portrait of General Jackson, which you have sent me. Its style of execution is excellent, and its resemblance to the lamented original is vivid and striking. I am, dear sir,

Respectfully yours,

LEWIS CASS.

Geo. W. Childs, Esq.

From the Hon. George M. Dallas, late Vice-President of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR—Accept my best thanks for the engraved Portrait of General Jackson, which you have been good enough to send me.

It is an admirable likeness; and most happily presents that remarkable man as he usually appeared among his friends—with a calm, kind, contemplative countenance, every trait of which, however, beamed with the loftiest qualities both intellectual and moral. There is an expression too of that devoted thought which characterized the closing years of his eventful life. Mr. Sully's painting has been most faithfully and most beautifully copied.

Very sincerely your friend and obliged servant,

G. M. DALLAS.

JAMES L. W. ELLIS is the only authorized agent for the counties of Nelson, Washington and Marion.

WANTED.

WANTED FORTY FINE MARES for working and driving, from 15 to 16 hands high, for which the Cash will be paid. Apply to Messrs. John H. Payne & Co., Livery Stable.

PEDRO MARTIN CABELL.

Bardstown, Jan. 13, 1853.

The only True Portrait of Washington.

JUST PUBLISHED.

T. B. WELCH'S MAGNIFICENT PORTRAIT OF

WASHINGTON.

Engraved [by permission] from Stuart's only original portrait, in the Athenaeum, Boston.

THIS superb picture, Engraved under the superintendence of Tins. Sully, Esq., the eminent and highly gifted artist, is the only correct likeness of Washington ever published. It has been characterized as the greatest work of art ever produced in this country. As to its fidelity, we refer to the letters of the adopted son of Washington, George WASHINGTON PARK CURTIS, who says, "It is a faithful representation of the celebrated original, and to Chief Justice TANEY of the Supreme Court of the United States, who says, 'As a work of art its excellence and beauty must strike every one who sees it; and it is no less happy in its likeness to the Father of his country. It was my good fortune to have seen him in the days of my boyhood, and his whole appearance is yet strongly impressed on my memory. The portrait you have issued appears to me to be an exact likeness, representing perfectly the expression as well as the form and features of the face.'—And says SENATOR CASS, it is a life-like representation of the great original."—PRESIDENT FILLMORE says "the work appears to me to have been admirably executed and eminently worthy of the patronage of the public." Says MANCRAFT the eminent portrait painter, and the pupil of Stuart, "your print to my mind is more remarkable than any other I have seen, for presenting the whole individuality of the original portrait, together with the noble and dignified repose of air and manner, which all who ever saw him considered a marked characteristic of the illustrious man it commemorates."

For the great merits of this picture we would refer every lover of Washington to the portrait itself, to be seen at the office of this paper, and to the letters of the following Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Scholars accompanying it.

Artists.—Marchant and Elliot, of New York; Neagle, Rothermel, and Lambdin, of Philadelphia; Chester Harding, of Boston; Charles Frazer, of Charleston, S. C.; and to the adopted son of Washington, Hon. Geo. W. P. Curtis himself an artist. STATESMEN.—His Excellency Millard Fillmore, Major Gen. Winfield Scott, Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. William R. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Linn Boyd, Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hon. John P. Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, LL. D. Jurists.—Hon. Roger C. Taney, Hon. John Due, Hon. John McLean, Hon. Rufus Choate. SCHOLARS.—Charles Folsom, Esq., the well known Librarian of the Boston Athenaeum, who says, "I would rather own it than any painted copy I have ever seen." E. P. Whipple, Richard Hildreth, Hon. Edw. Everett, LL. D., Jared Sparks, LL. D., William H. Prescott, LL. D., Washington Irving, Ralph W. Emerson, Esq., Prof. T. C. Upham, J. T. Headly, Fitz Green Halleck, H. W. Longfellow, Wm. Gilmore Simms, and From Enore, Lord Talford, T. B. Macaulay, Sir Archibald Alison, Lord Mayor of London &c. &c. The Press, throughout the entire Union, have with one voice proclaimed the merits of this superb engraving.

To enable all to possess this valuable treasure, it is sold at the low price of \$5 per copy.

Published by GEORGE W. CHILD, N. W. corner of Fifth and Arch streets' Philadelphia.

WILLIAM W. SMITH,

Sole Agent for the State of Kentucky.

This Portrait can only be obtained from Mr. SMITH, or from his duly authorized agents.

Arrangements have been made with the Post Office Department, by which copies of the Portrait can be sent to any point, per mail, in perfect order.

Persons by remitting FIVE DOLLARS to Wm. W. Smith, Louisville, Ky., will have a copy of the Portrait sent to them free of Postage.

Magnificent Gift Frames, got up expressly for these Portraits, furnished at the low price of \$5.00 each.

Just Published a Magnificent Portrait GENERAL JACKSON.

Engraved by T. B. WELCH ESQ., after the original portrait painted by T. SULLY, ESQ.

This Portrait will be a match for the Washington, and is in every respect as well got up.

Price \$5 per copy. Address as above. October 21, 1852.

JAS. W. ROWLAND. SANDERS SHANKS.

ROWLAND & CO., Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in Bacon, Lard, Flour, Hides, Tallow, &c.

Southwest corner of Main and 2d sts., LOUISVILLE, KY.

WILL pay the highest prices, in cash, for Bacon; Lard; Feather's; Flax-Seed; and Country Produce generally.

ROWLAND & CO., Louisville, Nov. 4, 1852—3m

LIVERY STABLE, BY JNO. PAYNE & CO., ARCH STREET, BARDSTOWN, KY.

THIS EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT is now thoroughly furnished and ready for the accommodation of customers.

OUR RIDING, BUGGY & HACK HORSES ARE VERY SUPERIOR. WE HAVE New Hacks, Buggies, and Harness, and feel fully confident that we can satisfy the most fastidious. Those who wish to take Pleasure Rides, or Long Journeys, can be accommodated at

All hours on reasonable terms: Persons desiring STAGES, HACKS &c., to attend Funeral Processions, can always be supplied.

Give us a call, and you will find that we have one of the most extensive Stables in the West.

JOHN PAYNE & CO.

WONDERFUL PROOF!

Dr. Blackwell's

Compound Sirup of Sarsaparilla and Iris Versicolor.

IN this age of humbuggery, it behoves every one to guard with a suspicious eye in the interests of individuals and cliques. And even then the dazzling splendor of outward show insinuates itself into the favor of many, and they become willing dupes to unwholesome and false promises. In the case of Dr. Blackwell's Compound Sirup of Sarsaparilla and Iris Versicolor, the attention of rational and intelligent beings, even to the detraction of their supreme intelligence. And feeling an interest in the welfare of the community, and in the further extension of that which is useful, we would recommend to their serious consideration

Dr. Blackwell's Compound Sirup of Sarsaparilla and Iris Versicolor, and request the same investigation, by way of trial, that has been extended to other objects of less importance. He asserts its superiority to any similar compound ever yet introduced, and is anxious to produce its equal for the cure of the following Diseases: Scrofula, or Kings Evil, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Female Diseases, Eruptions of the Skin, Swelled Glands, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.

In testimony of the eminent virtue of this Compound we submit a certificate from a reliable citizen with the opinion of an excellent physician:

LOUISVILLE, June 3, 1852.

Dr. Blackwell—Dear Sir: I wish through this medium to inform you of the success of your Sarsaparilla upon my little daughter—She is now eight years of age. From her infancy she has been troubled with a breaking out over her body, resembling Scrofula. At times her arms and legs were covered over with large running sores. Towards the close of last winter, she became alarmed, and was about making application to a Physician when I accidentally heard of your Sarsaparilla as being a GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD. I immediately procured a bottle and commenced its use. Before the first week was up I could see a marked change for the BETTER. Continued its use until the third bottle was taken, when an EXTREME CURE was effected. I am now happy to say she enjoys better health than she ever did. In justice to you I must say I consider your Sarsaparilla one of the best medicines now in use for purifying the blood, and curing all diseases arising from its impurity. With this praise accept my most sincere thanks and well wishes.

J. A. DOUGHERTY.

Here is the opinion of a Physician of the city, whose statement cannot be called in question:

Dr. I. P. Blackwell—Sir: In reply to yours I will state, that I have examined your receipt for the compound Sirup of Sarsaparilla and Iris Versicolor, and consider it an excellent ALTERNATIVE Compound.

Respectfully, J. M. BUCKLEY, M. D.

Prepared and for sale wholesale and retail by VAUGHN & BLACKWELL, Louisville. Also by DR. D. H. COX, Bardstown.

Farm for Sale.

I WISH to sell, at private sale, my Farm, in Nelson county, two miles North of Boston, on the road leading from said place to Louisville. The Farm is pleasantly situated and contains 142 acres, about 65 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. There are on this farm comfortable and convenient buildings, and a never failing spring of excellent water; also a small Apple and Peach Orchard of good fruit.

Any person wishing to purchase a farm would do well to call, as I am determined to sell, and will give a good bargain. For further particulars apply to the undersigned, who lives on the premises.

MICHAEL HARE, November 4th, 1852—4t

Look Here!

I HAVE commenced the GROCERY business in Nelson. My Grocery is on the corner of 2nd and Chestnut Streets.

I have now in store and for sale: Sugar; Coffee; Molasses; Fish Salt; Pickles, of various kinds; and the very best of different qualities.

Best Tea; Raisins; Almonds; Best Brooms, and a variety of other articles. Also—Bots and Shoes, of different qualities, of my own make.

All of which will be sold low for cash. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Flour, Corn Meal, Eggs, Butter, &c. &c. will be taken in exchange, on good terms, for any article in my line.

JOHN PAYNE.

OWEN'S HOTEL, Corner Sixth and Main Sts., Louisville.

THE undersigned has taken the above House which has been refitted and put in complete repair for the accommodation of visitors. It is pleasantly situated, and in a central part of the city convenient to business. From a long experience in the business and by strict attention to the wants of his guests, the proprietor hopes to obtain a liberal share of public patronage. His table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and his charges will be moderate.

JOHNSON HOUSE, NEW HAVEN, KY., FRANK JOHNSON, PROPRIETOR.

Respectfully announces to citizens of Nelson, Hardin, Larnie and the adjoining counties, and the traveling community generally, that he has opened a Tavern at New Haven, in the large and commodious brick house formerly occupied by R. N. Long. The house has been thoroughly repaired, and his rooms fitted up with new and fashionable furniture, carpets, &c. His table will at all substantial and luxuries that the country affords. His stable spacious, well supplied with provender, and attended by careful hostlers. His Bar is at all times filled with the very best of foreign and domestic liquors, and he will spare no pains or expense to render his guests comfortable.

He feels assured that he can give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

FRANK JOHNSON.

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY OF DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS, Now Publishing in Numbers at Twenty-Five Cents each; the whole to be completed in Forty Numbers, making four handsome volumes, bound in two.

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All of which are executed on STEEL, by the best Artists, and from the most esteemed likenesses, and are each and every Portrait accompanied by a concise, authentic, and characteristic Biographical Sketch of the individual in the preparation of which, the work has been aided by the ablest writers in the country.

This work is for sale at the Herald Office.

J. L. W. ELLIS, The only authorized agent for Nelson, Washington and Marion Counties, Jan 13

Notice.

THE notes and accounts due the estate of Valentine Haydon, dec'd have been placed in my hands for collection by J. Wood Wilson, the executor. Those indebted to said estate will come forward without delay to make settlement.

J. W. MUIR.

LIVER COMPLAINT

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE

KIDNEYS, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver and Stomach, such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-burn, disgust for Food, Fullness, or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flattering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Head-ache, and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying posture, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and dull Pain in the Head, Debility or Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginations of Evil and Great Depression of Spirit, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, PREPARED BY Dr. C. M. JACKSON

AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 120, Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled—if equalled—by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians have failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtue in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain, and pleasant.

Read and be Convinced. From the "Boston Bee."

The Editor said, Dec. 22d.

Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, is deservedly one of the most popular medicines of the day.

These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has himself received an affectional and permanent cure of Liver Complaint from the use of this remedy. We are convinced that, in the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly regains vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant to the taste and smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomachs with safety, under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience, and to the afflicted we advise their use.

"SCOTT'S WEEKLY," one of the best Literary papers published, said, Aug. 25—

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, manufactured by Dr. Jackson, are now recommended by some of the most prominent members of the faculty as a article of much efficacy in cases of feeble weakness. As such is the case, we would advise all mothers to obtain a bottle, and thus save themselves much sickness. Persons of debilitated constitutions will find these Bitters advantageous to their health, as we know from experience the salutary effect they have upon weak systems."

More Evidence.

The Hon. C. H. Hingline, Mayor of the city of Camden, N. J., says:

"HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS: We have seen many flattering notices of this medicine, and the source from which it came induced us to make inquiry respecting its merits. From inquiry we were induced to use it, and we found it specific in its action upon diseases of the liver and digestive organs, and the powerful influence it exerts upon nervous prostration is really surprising. It calms and strengthens the nerves, bringing them into a state of repose, making sleep refreshing."

"If this medicine was more generally used, we are satisfied there would be less sickness, as from the stomach, liver, and nervous system the great majority of real and imaginary diseases emanate. Have them in a healthy condition, and you can bid defiance to epidemics generally. This extraordinary medicine we would advise our friends who are at all indisposed, to give a trial—it will recommend itself."

It should, in fact, be in every family. No other medicine can produce such evidences of merit."

Evidence upon evidence has been received (like the foregoing) from all sections of the Union, the last three years, and the strongest testimony in its favor; is that there is more of it used in the practice of the regular Physicians of Philadelphia, than all other nostrums combined, a fact that can easily be established, and fully proving that a scientific preparation will meet with their quiet approval when presented even in this form.

That this medicine will cure Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, no one can doubt after using it as directed. It acts specifically upon the stomach and liver; it is preferable to calomel in all hideous diseases—the effect is immediate. They can be administered to female or infant with safety and reliable benefit at any time.

Look well to the marks of the Genuine. They have the written signature of C. M. JACKSON, upon the wrapper, and his name blown in the bottle, without which they are spurious.

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